

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED-
NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
By A. G. HODGES.
STATE PRINTER,
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, paya-
ble in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois—
tended to, prompt remittances made, correspond-
ence solicited, and information cheerfully given.
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Sept. 9, 1857-ly.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. JAS. TAYLOR & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.;
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CARROLL, MOSE & TRIGGS; WILSON, STARRARD & SMITH;
CANNON & HOPKINS; CROO & WHITE; ABAT & RAY;
CURRY & CO. [Aug. 17, 1857-ly.]

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.
They have also been appointed General Agents for the
transmission of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.
They will enter lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.
They will enter lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in Kentucky for nearly
thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the land business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made actual surveys of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness entrusted to them.
They will enter land with Land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation
of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can
find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857-ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1857-ly.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Murse's
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in Polk, Highland, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1857.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1858-ly.

LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, IN
5,000 store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

J. W. McCLUNG,
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 30 per cent
upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota
has no usury law) and make investments in city or
country property to the best advantage.
The best Kentucky mortgage given if required. Cor-
respondence solicited.
Jan. 7, 1857-ly.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in all the co- rts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly
to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857-w&w&w.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
James Monroe will attend to the collection of
debts in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others. [April 9, 1858-ly.]

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of
debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be promptly
answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of
their affairs. And having determined to have all his
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how
his duty has been performed.
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgements of deeds, and other writings to be
used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, &c.
Office, Third Street, opposite the Mason House
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856-ly.

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.
Office, Third Street, Opposite South and City Hall.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,
at Frankfort.
May 3, 1856-ly.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
REFER TO
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Gov. of Ky., Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Lexington, Ky.
Hon. JAMES HARRIS, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. G. H. MINNEMAN & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1853-ly.

ROBT J. BRICKNORRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and
Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856-ly.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.
WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Da-
vies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-ly.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the prac-
tice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as
may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
tucky, and to such engagements as he may make in
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in a
writing, or on records presented to him. He will prompt-
ly attend to all communications relating to the business
above described, and may at all times, except when absent
on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857-ly.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
Residence—East side Sixth, near Broadway.
June 8, 1857-ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 1, 1856-ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,
WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-
dence, near P. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 754-ly.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
Booksellers, Stationers, Bladders, and Book and
Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper covers
superior, quality, and price.
[Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied
at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
April 1, 1845-61-ly.]

GEORGE STEALEY,
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,
AND
LAND SURVEYOR.

Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 9
Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dear-
born streets, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1857-ly.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH
N. D. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

ALCOHOL,
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 26, 1857-ly.

GWIN & OWEN,
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Jan. 30, 1857-ly.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
SHOES,
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,
WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.
LADIES' BUSKINS.
MISSSES AND CHILDRENS
GOAT and KID BOOTS.
BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—
GENTS LASTING SHOES
AND
GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT
EVANS'

SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.
July 1, 1857.
H. G. BANTA,
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.
To the Citizens of Frankfort and Sur-
rounding Country:
[AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by
strict attention to business and by doing good work,
to merit a continuance of the same in the following
branches of my trade:
HOUSE PAINTING;
All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Paint-
ing, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and
Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed
paints always for sale.
SIGN PAINTING
All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs
nearly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-
Windows; Franks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.
IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES.
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all
kinds of Staining and imitations of all kinds of Marble,
in the best manner.
GLAZING
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and
Green Houses, led in Putty. All kinds of Stained
and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very
best style.
PAPER HANGING.
Every kind of Pared, Match, Plain or Ornamental
Paper hanging; Tapers and Fire Screens neatly papered.
June 24, 1857-ly.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FANCY ARTICLES.
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Drug Store.
COMBS
every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder,
&c., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes,
at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FINE COLOGNE,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for
the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of other's
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
in the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either La-
dies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for
the approaching holidays, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dec. 1, 1856.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence
on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new
and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose,
at Greenwood.
EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00
 tuition in English studies, at 20 00
 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each, 10 00
 use of Piano, 25 00
 use of instrument for practice, 5 00
 Stationery, 5 00
 Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work
 without charge.
 No deduction for voluntary absence.
 For further information address the Principal.
 July 24, 1857-3m.

J. L. MOORE & SON
Are receiving an unusually
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
MANY STYLES ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY
HANDSOME.
Their custom is of the best, consequently prices very
low.
Those who wish goods of superior quality at low rates,
will do well to make them a visit.
Aug. 31, 1857-6w.

CASES FRESH PEACHES and 19 CASES PINE
12 APPLE in store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

BILLS KANAWHA SALT, for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

SMITH, WALLER & CO.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
GIVE particular and personal attention to the Invest-
ment of money for others in Lands, Town Lots,
&c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and
to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest
money on BONDS and REAL ESTATE SECURITIES,
at highly remunerative rates of interest, for parties de-
siring it.
Their facilities and opportunities for investment, expe-
rience in the business, and acquaintance with the
great North-West, warrant the belief that they can make
as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the
West.
All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answer-
ed. Address,
Box No. 2847, Chicago, Illinois, or
J. T. BOYLE Danville, Ky.

REFERENCES.
Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. B. L. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. G. J. A. MATTHEWS, Joliet, Ill.
Hon. D. DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill.
Hon. C. S. MORGAN, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. T. S. PARK, Frankfort, Ky.
Messrs. SNELLY & PINCKNEY, Louisville, Ky.
Messrs. TAYLOR, SHELLEY & CO., Lexington, Ky.
Col. J. W. FINCKLEY, Covington, Ky.
Hon. W. C. GOODE, Richmond, Ky.
Col. C. ROZAS, Danville, Ky.
Hon. C. WEAVER, Columbia, Ky.
Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Bowlinggreen, Ky.
Hon. JOHN G. ROBERTS, Glasgow, Ky.
Hon. JOHN L. BEAN, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. L. W. POWELL, Henderson, Ky.
May 30, 1856-ly.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular
attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the
East with a most beautiful assortment of
FALL & WINTER MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods,
Consisting of the following articles:
BONNETS, from 50 cents up to \$12.
LADIES' DRESS CAPS, from 50 cents up to \$4.
ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.
CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
And all kind of Wanted Goods for Children: Cloaks
and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Travel-
ing and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings;
Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind
of necessary articles of Ladies' wear.
Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsted
stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping
on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets; also,
all kinds of Fancy and common Hair Pins; also a great
variety of Gummie Hair Pins to prevent the hair from
falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gummie Hair
Combs; all kind of Combs; Tooth Brushes, Needles and
Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies' Embroider-
ed and common Handkerchiefs; Children's Scarfs for La-
dies; Worsted Under-socks and Worsted Hosiery for
Ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of
Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH
Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern
Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself
that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the
Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return
my thanks to my friends and customers, and hope they
will all call again, as I will give my particular attention
to please them.
Bleaching & Trimming
Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing
as low as possible. Call and examine before purchas-
ing elsewhere, as it will be troublesome but a pleasure to
show goods.
I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, Oc-
tober 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Mr.
MUNSELL, and will also keep the store on Main street.
Oct. 9, 1857-ly.

STOVES! STOVES!!
I have just received a large assortment of the best
COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city in
Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought
in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for your-
self.
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware
in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap
as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job
work executed with neatness and dispatch.
Tin Gutting and Spouting
made to order, in the shortest notice and most reason-
able terms. All of those who are in want of
Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing
would do well to give me their interest to give me a call before
going elsewhere.
If I don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one
door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.
June 18, 1856-ly. H. H. MILLER.

MERCHANT & SMITH,
PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,
Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Showers,
Baths, Wash Trays, Plumb and Fancy Wash Stands,
and every description of Plumbing work put up in the
most workmanlike manner.
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spout-
ing and Gutting
of all descriptions.
Continually on hand a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;
Cisterns, Wells and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead
Pipe, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
Feb. 13, 1857-ly.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL.
OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam
Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal
Mines, &c., and of Grains, Saws, Rag Irons, Saw
Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and
Pumps, Car Wheels, Gate Rake, Mill Spindles, Mill
Gears and Straps, always on hand.
Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels
or Grist or Saw Mills.
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.
W. H. GRAINGER, Agent.
Louisville, Ky.
April 21, 1856-ly.

R. RUNYAN,
AT DAKOTA, R. RUNYAN's old stand, has just received
a new addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
To which he invites the attention of the public, as he
will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.
April 6, 1857-ly.

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher,
(Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.)
IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Foreign and American
Hardware, Cutlery, Gillespie's Guns, Pistols
and Rifles, 24, Warren street, New York.
Nov. 14, 1856-ly.

For Rent.
THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel
is for rent, from the first day of November next
to the first day of January next.
D. MERIWETHER.

ELEGANT STOCK
OF
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING
—AT—
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,
Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,
Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL
find at my establishment, on the East
side of Main street, a desirable selection of Men and Boys' fash-
ionable
Clothing and Furnishing
Goods,
SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS,
GLOVES, CRAVATS,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Ever exhibited in this city.
My Goods have been selected with great care, and at
prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or
cheaper than any other house in the city.
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled,
and I invite the special attention of parents to this de-
partment.
An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited,
as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats,
Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every
kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article
to suit among my stock.
CHARLES B. GETZ,
Corner Main and St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.
Oct. 16, 1857-ly.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!
A. SONNEBERG,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.
[S]NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and
finest assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the fol-
lowing articles:
Dress Coats,
Over Coats,
Pants and Vests,
Shirts, Collars,
Drawers, Hosiery,
Hats and Caps,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS'.
—ALSO—
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
CARPET BAGS
AND UMBRELLAS,
All of which he warrants to be of the very best material
and make.
Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call
and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
No trouble to show goods.
Sept. 14, 1857-ly.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
J. B. LAMPTON,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
HAS just received a large, well selected and band-
some assortment of
NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!
Consisting in part of the following articles:
A HANDSOME LOT OF
PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality.
FANCY AND STRIPED HAYADERE SILKS,
ELEGANT SILK AND WORSTED POPLINS,
Saxony Plaids, and all the latest widths.
FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS,
Plain and figured.
HANDSOME BAYADERE PATTERNS,
Plain and figured.
PLAIN FANCY AND SHADED DELAINES,
ORIENTAL LUSTRE.
GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN FLANNELS,
SHAWLS, all colors and descriptions.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ROBES & PATTERNS,
OIL PRINTS, and other new goods too numerous to
mention.
He calls special attention to his large and complete
assortment of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE
China, Granite & Common Ware,
CARPETS & RUGS, HATS,
And a nice lot of
LADIES' SHOES.
All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give
him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold
at the LOWEST PRICES.
Oct. 16, 1857-ly. J. B. LAMPTON.

STATEMENT
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
Up to the 1st day of July, 1857, made in conformity with
the requirement of the law of Kentucky.

ASSETS: \$25,172 50
220 Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal
stock, par \$24.00, 24,500 50
Albany City Water Bonds, par \$50,
600, 30,000 00
Waterman and Rome Railroad Bonds,
par \$24.00, 22,800 00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds, par
\$25.00, 6,400 98
New York Central Railroad Bonds,
par \$5.00, 5,573 74
180 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, par
\$10.00, 1,800 00
100 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, par
\$10.00, 1,000 00
75 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock,
par \$13.00, 9,750 00
50 Shares American Exchange Bank
Stock, par \$5.00, 5,500 00
50 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, par
\$5.00, 5,500 00
50 Shares Park Bank Stock, par \$5,
000, 5,500 00
Loans on stocks, 40,257 37
Bonds and mortgages first lien, 464,228 50
Premium notes on Life Policies, bearing
interest, 490,277 42
Interest accrued up to July 1st, 1857, 12,970 95
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums
due subsequent to 1st July, 1857, 17,167 97
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,
\$1,060,214 05

LIABILITIES.
Losses due and unpaid—none.
Losses adjusted and not due, 25,000 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense await-
ing further proof, 8,000 00
Losses reserved—believed to be fraudulent
or unjust, 11,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest, 24,000 00
Taxes in litigation about, 6,000 00
\$34,944 30

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:
Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life In-
surance Company, being duly sworn, deposes and
says, that to the best of his knowledge, information
and belief, the above statement is correct and true; that
all the investments therein referred to were made in
good faith, and not for temporary expediency; that
the assets of the said company were, at the date of the
said statement \$1,060,214 05, as therein set forth, and
invested as therein stated.
Affirmed this 22d day of July, 1857, before me,
E. A. STANNISKY, Com. Deeds.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
A true copy from the original on file in this office.
Auditor's Office, Ky., July 1, 1857.
THO. S. PAGE Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1857.
This is to certify that HENRY WINGATE, as Agent of
the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, at
Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provisions of
an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign
Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and
having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned
that said Company is possessed of at least one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Henry Wingate, as Agent
aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks
and transact business of insurance at his office in Frank-
fort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But
this license may be revoked if it shall be made to ap-
pear to the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of said
Company has been reduced below one hundred and
fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day
and year above written.
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.
J. M. MILLER, Auditor.
Frankfort, Ky.

STEARN'S & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBROTYPE GALLERY.
Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,
Frankfort, Ky.
Every style of Picture executed with neatness
and dispatch, at reduced prices.
All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Oct. 2, 1857-3m.

PREMIUM
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms
OF
C. PROAL,
61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of
Coach and Buggy Harness,
Wagon and Cart Harness,
SADDLES AND BRIDLES
Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS,
LINEN AND WOOLEN HOUSE COVERS, &c.
All orders left with C. G. GRAHAM, of Frankfort, or
sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt atten-
tion. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in
my line will find it to their interest to give me a call be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the Four Story Store, Third Street,
between Main and Market.
[July 13, 1857-6m.]

FRESH BALTIMORE
OYSTERS.
We have this day commenced receiving Fresh Bal-
timore Oysters, and will continue to receive them
daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold
cheapest for Cash by
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TOLD.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

On the President's Message, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 9, 1857.

(Continued.)

Now let us stop to inquire how they redeemed the pledge to submit the constitution to the people. They first go on and make a constitution. Then they make a schedule, in which they provide that the constitution, on the 21st of December—the present month—shall be submitted to all the bona fide inhabitants of the territory on that day, for their free acceptance or rejection, in the following manner, to wit: thus acknowledging that they were bound to submit it to the will of the people, conceding that they had no right to put it into operation without submitting it to the people, and providing in the instrument that it should take effect from and after the date of its ratification, and not before; showing that the constitution derives its vitality, in their estimation, not from the authority of the convention, but from that vote of the people to which it was to be submitted for their free acceptance or rejection. How is it to be submitted? It shall be submitted in this form: "Constitution with Slavery, or Constitution with no Slavery." All men must vote for the constitution, whether they like it or not, in order to be permitted to vote for or against slavery. Thus a constitution made by a convention that had authority to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, but not to establish a government—a constitution made under a pledge of honor that it should be submitted to the people before it took effect, a constitution which provides, on its face, that it shall have no validity except what it derives from such submission—is submitted to the people at an election where all men are at liberty to come forward freely, without hindrance, and vote for it, but no man is permitted to record a vote against it. That would be as fair an election as some of the enemies of Napoleon attributed to him when he was elected First Consul. He is said to have called on his troops and had them reviewed by his officers with a speech, patriotic and fair in its professions, in which he said to them: "Now, my soldiers, you are to go to the election and vote freely—just as you please. If you vote for Napoleon, all is well; vote against him, and you are to be instantly shot." That was a fair election. [Laughter.] This election is to be equally fair. All men in favor of the constitution may vote for it, and all men against it shall not vote at all. Why not let them vote against it? I presume you have asked many a man this question. I have asked a very large number of the gentlemen who framed the constitution, quite a number of delegates, and a still larger number of persons who are their friends, and I have received the same answer from every one of them. I never received any other answer, and I presume we never shall get any other answer. What is that? They say if they allowed a negative vote, the constitution would have been voted down by an overwhelming majority, and hence the fellows shall not be allowed to vote at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, that may be true. It is no part of my purpose to deny the proposition that that constitution would have been voted down if submitted to the people. I believe it would have been voted down by a majority of four to one. I am informed by men well posted there by ten to one—that it would be voted down by ten to one—some say by twenty to one. But is it a good reason why you should declare it in force, without being submitted to the people, merely because it would have been voted down by five to one if you had submitted it. What does that fact prove? Does it not show undeniably that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are unalterably opposed to that constitution? Will you force it on them against their will, simply because they would have voted it down if you had consulted them? If you will, are you going to force it upon them under the plea of leaving them perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way? Is that the mode in which I am called upon to carry out the principle of self-government and popular sovereignty in the Territories—to force a constitution on the people against their will, in opposition to their protest, with a knowledge of the fact, and then assign as a reason for your tyranny, that they would be so obstinate and perverse as to vote down the constitution if I had given them an opportunity to be consulted about it?

Sir, I deny your right or mine to inquire of these people whether they object to that constitution or not. They have a right to judge for themselves whether they like or dislike it. It is no answer to tell me the constitution is a good one and unobjectionable. It is not satisfactory to me to have the President say in his message that that constitution is an admirable one, like all the constitutions of the new States that have been recently formed. Whether good or bad, whether objectionable or not, is none of my business and none of yours. It is their business, and not ours. I care not what they have in their constitution, so that it suits them, and does not violate the constitution of the United States and the fundamental principles of liberty upon which our institutions rest. I am not going to argue the question whether the banking system established in that constitution is wise or unwise. It says there shall be no monopolies, but there shall be one bank of issue in each State, with two branches. All I have to say on this is, if they want a banking system, let them have it; if they do not want it, let them prohibit it. If they want a bank with two branches, he says; if they want twenty, it is none of my business; and it matters not to me whether one of them be on the north side, and the other on the south side of the Kaw river, or where they shall be. While I have no right to expect, to be satisfied at that point, I do hold that the people of Kansas have the right to be consulted, and to decide it, and you have no rightful authority to deprive them of that privilege. It is no justification, in my mind, to say that the provisions for the eligibility for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor require twenty years' citizenship to the United States. If men think that no person should vote or hold office unless he has been here twenty years, they have a right to think so, and if a majority of the people of Kansas think that no man of foreign birth should vote or hold office, unless he has lived here twenty years, it is their right to say so, and I have no right to interfere with them; it is their business, not mine; but if I lived here, I should not be willing to have that provision in the constitution without being heard upon the subject and allowed to record my protest against it. I have nothing to say about their system of taxation, in which they have gone back and resorted to the old exploded system that we tried in Illinois, but abandoned because we did not like it. If they wish to try it and get tired of it and abandon it, he is so; but if we are a citizen of Kansas I would profit by the experience of Illinois, and not subject and defeat it if I could. Yet I have no objection to their having it if they want it; it is their business, not mine.

So it is in regard to the free negroes. They provide that no free negro shall be permitted to live in Kansas. I suppose they have a right to say so if they choose; but if I lived there I should want to vote on that question. We, in Illinois, provide that no slave can come there. We say to the other States, "Take care of your own free negroes, and we will take care of ours." But we do not say that the negroes now there shall not be permitted to live in Illinois, and I think the people of Kansas ought to have the right to say whether they will allow them to live there, and if they are not going to do so, how they are going to dispose of them. So you may go on with all the different clauses of the constitution. They may be all right; they may be all wrong. That is a question on which my opinion is worth nothing. The opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States is not worth anything as against that of the people of Kansas, for they have a right to judge for themselves, and neither President, nor Senators, nor House

of Representatives, nor any other power outside of Kansas has a right to judge for them. Hence, it is no justification, in my mind, for the violation of that principle of self-government to say that the constitution you are forcing on them is not particularly objectionable, or is excellent in its provisions.

Perhaps, sir, the same thing might be said of the celebrated Topeka constitution. I do not recollect its peculiar provisions. I know one thing, we Democrats, we Nebraska men, would not vote for it, to see what its provisions were. Why? Because we said it was made by a political party, and not by the people; that it was made in defiance of the authority of Congress; that it was as pure as the Bible, as holy as the ten commandments, yet we would not touch it until it was submitted to and ratified by the people of Kansas in pursuance of the forms of law. Perhaps that Topeka constitution, but for the mode of making it, would have been unexceptional. I do not know; I do not care. You have no right to force an unexceptional constitution on a people. It does not mitigate the evil, it does not diminish the insult, it does not ameliorate the wrong, that you are forcing a good thing on them. I am not willing to be forced to do that which I would do if I were left free to judge and act for myself. Hence I assert that there is no justification for the mode for this flagrant violation of popular rights in Kansas, and the plea that the constitution which they have made is not particularly objectionable. But, sir, the President of the United States is really and sincerely of the opinion that the slavery clause has been fairly and impartially submitted to the free acceptance or rejection of the people of Kansas, and that, inasmuch as that was the existing and paramount question, if they get the right to vote as they please on that subject, they ought to be satisfied; and possibly it might be better if we would accept it, and put an end to the question. Let me ask, sir, is the slavery clause fairly submitted, so that the people can vote for or against it? Suppose I were a citizen of Kansas, and should go up to the polls and say: "I desire to vote to make Kansas a slave State; here is my ballot." They reply to me: "Mr. Douglas, if you vote for that constitution, if you please." "Oh, no!" I answer, "I cannot vote for that constitution conscientiously. I am opposed to the clause by which you locate certain railroads in such a way as to sacrifice my country and my part of the State. I am opposed to that banking system. I am opposed to this Know Nothing or American clause in the constitution about the qualification for office. I cannot vote for it." Then they answer: "You shall not vote for making it a slave State." I then say: "I want to make it a free State." They reply: "Vote for that constitution first, and then you can vote to make it a free State; otherwise you cannot." Thus they disqualify every free State man who will not first vote for the constitution; they disqualify every slave State man who will not first vote for the constitution. No matter whether or not the voters state that they cannot conscientiously vote for those provisions, they reply: "You cannot vote for or against slavery here." Take the constitution as we have made it; take the elective franchise as we have established it; take the banking system as we have dictated it; take the railroad lines as we have located them; take the judiciary system as we have formed it; take it all as we have fixed it to suit ourselves, and then ask me questions, but vote for it, or you shall not vote either for a slave or a free State."

In other words, the legal effect of the schedule is this: All those who are in favor of this constitution may vote for or against slavery, as they please; but all those who are against this constitution are disfranchised, and shall not vote at all. That is the mode in which the slavery proposition is submitted. Every man opposed to the constitution is disfranchised on the slavery clause. How many are they? They tell you there is a majority; for they say the constitution will be voted down instantly by an overwhelming majority, if you allow a negative vote. This shows that a majority are against it. They disqualify and disfranchise every man who is against it, thus relieving the slavery clause to a minority of the people of Kansas, and leaving that minority free to vote for or against the slavery clause, as they choose.

Let me ask you if that is a fair mode of submitting the slavery clause? Does that mode of submitting that particular clause leave the people perfectly free to vote for or against slavery as they choose? Am I free to vote as I choose on the slavery question, if you tell me I shall not vote on it until I vote for the Maine liquor law? Am I free to vote on the slavery question if you tell me that I shall not vote either way until I vote for a bank? Is it freedom of election to make your right to vote upon one question depend upon the mode in which you are going to vote on some other question which has no connection with it. Is that freedom of election? Is that the great fundamental principle of self-government, for which we combined and struggled in this body, and through which we try, to establish as the rule of action in all time to come? The President of the United States has made some remarks in his message which, it strikes me, it would be very appropriate to read in this connection. He says:—

"The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, when struggling on a recent occasion to save it from the hands of the great rebellion of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the country, the public faith and honor have been pledged to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our institutions." "The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, when struggling on a recent occasion to save it from the hands of the great rebellion of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the country, the public faith and honor have been pledged to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our institutions."

Mark this: "Had it then been instituted, from any quarter, that it would have been a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected."

Yes, sir, and I will add further, that had it then been instituted from any quarter, and believed by the American people, that we would have submitted the slavery clause in such a manner as to compel a man to vote for that which his conscience did not approve, in order to vote on the slavery question, not only would the idea have been rejected, but the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would have been rejected; and every man who backed him would have been rejected. The President tells us in his message that the whole party pledged our faith and our honor that the slavery question should be submitted to the people without any restriction or qualification whatever. Does this schedule submit it without qualification? It qualifies it by saying, "You may vote on slavery if you will vote for the Constitution; but you shall not do so without doing that." That is a very important qualification—a qualification that controls a man's vote and his action and his conscience, if he is an honest man—a qualification confessedly in violation of the principle of popular sovereignty. We are told by the President that our faith and our honor are pledged that the slavery clause should be submitted without qualification of any kind whatever; and now am I to be called upon to forfeit my faith and my honor in order to enable a small minority of the people of Kansas to defraud the majority of that people out of their elective franchise?

Is it not a dishonorable pledge, and before it shall be tarnished I will take whatever consequences personal to myself may come; but never ask me to do an act which the President, in his message, has said is a forfeiture of faith, a violation of honor, and that merely for the expediency of saving the party. I will go as far as any of you to save the party. I have as much heart in the great cause as you. I will sacrifice anything short of my principle. I will sacrifice anything short of my faith, its pledges, I will stand there, and abide whatever consequences may result from the position. Let me ask you, why force this constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes, and in violation of our pledges? What great object is to be attained? Can I see? What are you to gain by it? Will you sustain the party by violating its principles? Do you propose to keep the party united by forcing a division? Stand by the doctrine that leaves the people perfectly free to form and

regulate their institutions for themselves in their own way, and your party will be united and irrepressible in power. Abandon the great principle, and the party is lost to north, south, and cannot be saved, after it shall be violated.

I trust we are not to be rushed upon this question. Why shall it be done? Who is to be benefited? Is the south to be the gainer? Is the north to be the gainer? Neither the north nor the south has the right to gain a sectional advantage by trickery or fraud. But I am beseeched to wait, and I hear from the north on the 21st of December. I am told that perhaps that will not be all right, and will save the whole difficulty. How can it? Perhaps there may be a large vote there may be a large vote returned. [Laughter.] But I deny that it is possible to have a fair vote on the slavery clause; and I say that it is not possible to have a vote on the constitution. Why wait for the mockery of an election, when it is provided unconditionally that the question on the 21st of December, I am told that perhaps that will not be all right, and will save the whole difficulty. How can it? Perhaps there may be a large vote there may be a large vote returned. 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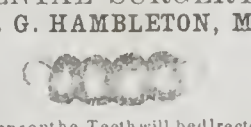
TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
 MANUFACTURING COMPANIES
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.
 We would respectfully invite the ladies of Lexington to call on our office and examine the above named machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.
 Agents for the WILLIAMSON LIVEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.
 This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to any other thread. For sewing machines this thread is the best and only thread that gives satisfaction.
 We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Needles, and all kinds of Sewing Machine Supplies.
 Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.
 Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.
 S. WHEELER.
 Philo L. Ivins.
 Aug. 31, 1857. (Ch. Obs. & Rep.)

500 Agents Wanted!
A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.
 THIRD DIVISION.
 \$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building Lots in the Gold Region of Culpeper county, Virginia, to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dollars, or Fifty Dollars, one half dollar, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold on easy terms, and a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the small price asked. Upwards of 1300 lots are already sold and a company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and to be sold to settlers at from \$10 up to \$25,000 per acre. Conspicuous titles will be allured to the land. Wood-cutters, cooper, farmers, etc., are wanted; and 500 agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$300 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, etc., apply to
 E. CALDER, or
 Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.
 Sept. 14th.

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR
 THE separator would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to the successful operation of
CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.
 Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of the Fan, Screen, and Sifter, it effectually separates wheat from chaff, without bruising the grain, and cleans, cracks, and dirt, etc., and thus rendering the wheaten clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.
 Jan. 12th
LOOK HERE!
\$20,000 STOCK
 OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESSES CHINA.
 DRESSING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware, Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamp, Girandole, Water and Trays.
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY.
 Double Silver-plated Cutlery, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Water, Salts, Tea Sets, etc., will be sold at
EASTERN COST PRICE.
 As owners are willing to make sacrifices in business. All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them. By calling respectfully the attention of housekeepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.
 Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.
 A. JAEGER & CO.,
 Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Jan. 2, 1856-17.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUIN.
 KEEP constantly on hand the assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the highest material. We have purchased the sole right of
Everett's Patent Coupling,
 for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.
 X. B. Y. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.
 All work made by us warranted for one year.
 April 2, 1857-17.

DENTAL SURGERY.
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

 All operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, and the only safe guide to uniform success. This is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, and of course, all work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
 Office, at his residence on Main Street.
 Frankfort, May 27, 1857

BOOK BINDING.
 A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having received his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
 All BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
 Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's L. Office.
 Frankfort, July 31, 1857-77-11

LOCUST HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.
 UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the re-opening of the school of this institution before
Monday, October 26th.
 On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without intermission till the first of July next.
 Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. It is requested that pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for winter wear.
TERMS.
 For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$140 00
 For music, per session of forty lessons, 25 00
 For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks, 5 00
 Sep. 21-3m.
 B. W. WYMAN, Principal.

WINE.
 The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
 May 15, 1857.
 GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, & C.
 CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
 BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
 AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES
 Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.
 Next printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornamentals, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, & C., at the above named Nursery, will be had by application to A. G. Hodges, Frankfort, Ky.
 Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.
 Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

For Rent.
 WE desire to rent the property lately occupied by James K. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of
 Nov. 20, 1857-17.
 T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE,
 St. Clair Street,
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
 WE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of **FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of the richest and most elegant stock of
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS
 probably ever exhibited in this city:
 PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
 LYONS SILK VELVETS,
 FLOUNCE ROBES, Silk and Worsted
 GOREGOS, RICH PRINTED DRAPELINES,
 SAXONY PLAIDS,
 PLAIN PLAIDS,
 ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
 PLAIN AND PRINTED MARINOS,
 PRINTED FLANNELS,
 CORDS AND ALPACAS,
 BLACK CLOTH MERINO,
 BOMBAZINES,
 SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS,
 SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS.
 Special attention is requested to their large stock of **SWEETING, SHIRTINGS, LINES, & WHITE GOODS,** consisting in part of
 PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES,
 ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,
 EMBROIDERIES,
 LACE SETTS,
 HOOSERY AND GLOVES,
 STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in
 We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by arrangement East can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice, and lowest figures. It will be a pleasure to show our goods to all.
 Remember low prices and quick sales are our way of doing business, and a company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and to be sold to settlers at from \$10 up to \$25,000 per acre. Conspicuous titles will be allured to the land. Wood-cutters, cooper, farmers, etc., are wanted; and 500 agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$300 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, etc., apply to
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 Sept. 14th.

FRANGIPANNI,
 OR THE
ETERNAL PERFUME
 Can be obtained in all its variety at
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.
Frangipanni Pomade.
 A beautiful article for the hair, at
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.
Frangipanni Sachels.
 To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.
Toilet Mirrors.
 Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany Frames, at
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.
The Best Assortment
 Of Fine Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Tooth-pastes, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at
 Oct. 7, 1857-17.
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FORFEITURE.
 The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the taxes, interest and cost due thereon is not paid on or before the date aforesaid, viz:
 No. 490—Benoni Swearingen, (part of 666 acres) 243 acres, Highland county, East Fork of Little Barren; taxes, for 1854-55, amount \$2 00.
 No. 491—Wm. Robertson, 6665 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-55, amount \$1 73.
 No. 492—Wm. Robertson, 8331 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-55, amount \$1 73.
 No. 493—Wm. Robertson, 1665 acres, Christian county, Tradewater, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-55, amount \$1 42.
 No. 494—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-55, amount \$1 42.
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